MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

RISK AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

OPEN SESSION

ROBERT F. CARLSON AUDITORIUM

LINCOLN PLAZA NORTH

400 Q STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 2015 10:25 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

APPEARANCES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Mr. Ron Lind, Chairperson

Mr. J.J. Jelincic, Vice Chairperson

Mr. Rob Feckner

Ms. Priya Mathur

Mr. Bill Slaton

Ms. Theresa Taylor

Ms. Betty Yee, represented by Alan Lofaso

BOARD MEMBERS:

Mr. John Chiang, represented by Ms. Christina Elliott

Mr. Richard Gillihan, represented by Ms. Katie Hagen

Ms. Dana Hollinger

Mr. Henry Jones, Vice President

STAFF:

Ms. Anne Stausboll, Chief Executive Officer

Ms. Cheryl Eason, Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Doug Hoffner, Deputy Executive Officer

Mr. Matthew Jacobs, General Counsel

Ms. Beliz Chappuie, Chief Auditor

Ms. Carrie Lewis, Committee Secretary

Ms. Kimberly Malm, Chief, Operations Support Services Division

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

- Mr. Paul Angelo, Segal Consulting
- Ms. Debbie Chan, Macias, Gini & O'Connell
- Mr. David Driscoll, Buck Consultants
- Mr. Rick Green, Macias, Gini & O'Connell
- Mr. Bill Hallmark, Cheiron
- Ms. Anne Harper, Cheiron
- Ms. Tonya Manning, Buck Consultants
- Mr. Bob McCrory, Cheiron
- Mr. Aaron Shapiro, Buck Consultants
- Mr. Matt Strom, Segal Consulting
- Mr. Marek Tyszkiewicz, Buck Consultants

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1 PROCEEDINGS CHAIRPERSON LIND: Good morning, everybody. 2 I'm 3 going to call the meeting to order of the Risk and Audit 4 Committee. Please take the roll. COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Ron Lind? 5 6 CHAIRPERSON LIND: Here. 7 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: J.J. Jelincic? 8 VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Here. 9 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Rob Feckner? 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Good morning. 11 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Priya Mathur? COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Good morning. 12 13 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Bill Slaton? 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Here. 15 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Theresa Taylor? 16 COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Here. 17 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Alan Lofaso for Betty 18 Yee? 19 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Here. 20 CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. 21 We're on to the Executive Report. Cheryl Eason. 22 CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: Good morning, Mr. 23 Chair and Committee members. Cheryl Eason, CalPERS staff. 24 This morning's agenda focuses on three key items, the

Request for Proposal for the selection of the independent

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financial statement auditor for audit years 2017 to '21; the finalist interviews for actuarial parallel valuation and certification services; and the independent auditor's reports for fiscal years 2014-15.

Staff asks the Board -- the Committee consider that we move the action item 5c, the independent auditor's report fiscal year 2014-15, to the -- to be the first action item heard in the interests of time. And then that would become 5c and then A and B in that order.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Absent any objective that will be the order -- any objection, that will be the order.

Thanks.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: Thank you.

And then we will -- we do have one information agenda item, after the action items, the review of the semiannual enterprise risk management plan update and report, or as we know it as the dashboard.

For -- at the March 2016 Risk and Audit Committee meeting, we have an agenda which includes the review of the Risk and Audit Committee delegation, presentation of the independent auditor's management letter for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 2015, and the third-party valuation and certification of the Judges' Retirement System, Judges' Retirement System II, Legislators' Retirement System and 1959 Survivor Benefit Program, as well as the

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1 | semiannual compliance plan update.
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Mr. Chair, this concludes my report and I would be happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: I don't see any. Thank you very much, Cheryl.

So we're on to action consent items. Is there a motion to approve the minutes from September 16th?

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: So Moved.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Second.

10 CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. I had a motion from

11 | Feckner, I think and a second --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Not me.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Slaton.

14 CHAIRPERSON LIND: No. Okay. Slaton. Second by

15 | Mathur.

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16 All in favor?

COMMITTEE MEMBER JELINCIC: I've got --

18 CHAIRPERSON LIND: Oh, wait. I've got a -- I see
19 a name on my screen here, there must be a correction.

Mr. Jelincic.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Yeah. In item 4, we pointed out that I had asked that it be removed. I think that we should add that it was then discussed, and just so that it closes that loop.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. Everybody is okay with

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All right. Now, on the motion. All in favor say aye?

4 (Ayes.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Any opposed?

6 That motion carries.

I have no requests to remove any consent items.

So we are not going to move to Item 5c, the

External Auditor's Report for Fiscal Year 2014-15.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

presented as follows.)

on required communications.

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Good morning, Mr. Chair and members of the Committee. Beliz Chappuie CalPERS staff.

Agenda Item 5c is an action item. Staff is requesting Risk and Audit Committee to approve independent auditor's report on the basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, and the auditor's report

CalPERS engages Macias, Gini & O'Connell, MGO, to audit the financial statements that are prepared by CalPERS management. Presenting with me today is Rick Green, the engagement partner with MGO, as well as Debbie Chan, the director from the same firm.

With that said, I'd like to turn it over to Rick

and Debbie to provide us the results of the financial statement audit.

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MR. GREEN: Thank you. I'd like to thank everyone for the opportunity to present the results of our work for June 30th, 2015.

My name is Richard Green. I'm the partner on the engagement, and again Debbie Chan, the director to my right.

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MR. GREEN: I'd like to begin with talking about the scope of work. We were engaged to perform an audit again of CalPERS financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 2015. Under that responsibility or scope of work, we issue three documents. The first is the independent auditor's report, which is contained in the basic financial statements. The second is the report to the Risk And Audit Committee. That's again a separate document from the basic financial statement. And this report has certain required communications -- or communications required by the audit standards promulgated by the AICPA. And then finally, the report on management comments and recommendations. The third report on the comments and recommendations will be presented to you in March.

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MR. GREEN: I'd like to always provide an overview of management's responsibility versus the independent auditor's whenever you perform an independent audit. Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the underlying accounting standards. Management is also responsible for designing, implementing, and monitoring a set of internal controls over the financial reporting process that ensures that the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

Our responsibility on the other hand is to audit those financial statements. It is to plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable audit assurance that those financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects. Now, during the course of our audit, we also obtain an understanding of the internal control structure solely for the purpose of planning our procedures to the risk assessment process. Should we decide to test certain internal controls, we'll do so. But at the end of the day, we provide no assurance on those internal controls.

However, with that said, during the course of our work, if we identify material weaknesses and/or significant deficiencies within that internal control structure, we are required by our audit standards to report those to you as part of those charged with

governance.

Finally, our primary -- one of our primary responsibilities is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on the results of the underlying work or audit procedures performed.

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MR. GREEN: The audit process is in three -- is three phases. There's the planning, execution, and completion phase. We are currently at the end of the completion phase where we report the results of our work. One of the more critical parts of the audit process is the performing the procedures to obtain audit evidence. When we perform our procedures to obtain audit evidence, we're looking at audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate in relation to the area of the financial statements in which we're auditing. And what is also important about the audit procedure process is really that the audit procedures are a byproduct of a risk assessment that we perform in the planning stage.

I'd like to now talk a little bit about the audit or the risk assessment process. At the end of the day, again, we are responsible for rendering an opinion on whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. And in order to do so, we have designed our audit procedures to obtain a low level of audit risk.

Audit risk is the risk that the audit process fails to identify or detect a material error in the financial statements. And in order to achieve a low level of audit risk, you go through a mathematical equation where you identify areas within the financial reporting process that have high inherent risk. And you reduce that risk, either through control -- internal control procedures and/or tests of substantive procedures, which is a reduction of your detection risk.

What I want to focus in -- or on right now is the concept of identifying areas within the financial statement reporting process that have high inherent risk, because again that is -- those are the areas that could ultimately lead to a risk of material misstatement in the financial statements. And we design our procedures to mitigate that risk.

And so when you look at a set of financial statements in a financial environment, what you do is you look for indicators again of that risk. And I have four bullet points here that identify some of the key or primary indicators. There are many more, but these are the primary ones. And those include the size and volume of items comprised in an account balance, the extent of judgment or estimates that are involved in determining account balances. We have quite a few of those here in

CalPERS financial reporting.

Also, the complexity of accounting and financial reporting standards. Again, a lot -- we have complexities -- we have a couple of accounting standards that are very complex in the area of the investment reporting, as well as in the actuarial information that's in the footnotes.

And then finally, if you've identified material errors in the past, it's an indicator that you have high inherent risk. So again, this is just the general thought process that we go through initially in our planning stage to identify those areas in the financial statements that again have high inherent risk.

Now, that's not to say we don't look at the other areas. We perform audit procedures on everything else, but these are the areas where they're more robust because of the risk.

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MR. GREEN: Now, finally, how does that translate into what we do at CalPERS?

This next slide identifies the areas within the financial reporting process that I do -- that our audit team has decided, through the risk assessment process, to be significant or inherent risk, and as you would imagine, the investments, both the traditional investments, as well

as alternative. And in parentheses what I did is I described which of the risk indicators it met to meet this qualification and threshold.

And then the next are benefit payments, the health and long-term care liabilities, the actuarial disclosures for pension and OPEB plans, and finally the investment disclosures.

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MR. GREEN: So the next slide just summarizes in general how do we approach these areas from an audit perspective. The traditional investments we're looking to get comfortable with the management assertions of ownership and valuations. So we perform confirmations with third parties, and also third-party testing of pricing. In the investment — the alternative investment area, specifically in real assets and private equity, we look at independent appraisals predominantly in the real estate area for the directly held.

And in the other areas of real assets and private equity we look at the general partner's audited financial statements. And then we get confirmations from the investment managers and roll these numbers forward through the cash activity to derive a fair value at year-end. So we do a lot of testing in this area as well.

And then in the benefit payments area, we test

internal controls significantly to get comfortable in that area. And then finally, in the last two areas, the health and long-term care liabilities and net pension liability and assets, we engage our actuaries. And in the case of health and long-term care, we have a health care specialist that reviews the health care and long-term liabilities. And the actuary determines whether or not the methodology for deriving these estimates are in compliance with actuarial assumptions and also the underlying accounting standards.

In the net pension liability area, there are some significant areas in your footnotes that relate to PERF B and PERF C, your cost sharing plan, as well as your single employer plans, where the -- we have an actuary that will come in and ensure that the actuarial calculations that are included in these footnotes have been again performed in accordance with the actuarial standards of practice, as well as the accounting standards. They run parallel valuations. They do a tremendous amount of work in this area to get comfortable because of the significance of the net pension liabilities in this case that are reported in this area of the financial statements.

So that gives you a little -- an overview of some of the more significant areas. Again, the other areas that I did not speak to within the financial reporting

process are subject to the audit process, but they are more of an analytical and lighter type of procedures that we perform.

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MR. GREEN: At the end of the day, as I spoke about earlier, we performed our procedures and were able to get the appropriate and sufficient audit evidence that is necessary to ultimately issue an unmodified -- or unmodified opinions. There are two opinion units within the statement -- basic financial statements, which means that it's a clean opinion.

And there were no material weaknesses in internal controls, nor were there any significant deficiencies in internal control. And finally, we had no disagreements with management concerning accounting, financial reporting, or audit matters.

So this audit this year, and this is the 9th year in which we've performed this financial audit. This year was the smoothest year that we have had with respect to the quality of the work that we received, the quality of the underlying audit evidence, the quality of the financial reporting was very good. And as you know from my report from last year, the material weaknesses and significant deficiencies that we had noted in prior year were addressed.

The internal control structure and the processes surrounding the financial reporting have continued to improve. And again, I want to congratulate Ms. Cheryl Eason and Ms. Kristin Montgomery, as well as her staff. They've done an outstanding job in this area.

So with that said, I would be happy to answer any questions that you may have on the audit process.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: We have a couple.

Mr. Jelincic.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: In an earlier report that we had, the quarterly status report, we reviewed the observations from last time. And there's a number of them that are still open. I assume we will hear about those when we get the report later.

But one of them in particular I wanted to call out, and that was the significant observation about the discount rate.

MR. GREEN: Yes.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: And the report that we received from management says we're going to just live with it. And I've subsequently learned from you that we're not going to just live with it, and can you comment on that?

MR. GREEN: Yes. It relates to the fact that it was done under the administrative expenses. And so it was

management did work with the actuarial group to address that issue. And the correct discount rate, at least as prescribed by the underlying accounting standards, has been used in the measurement of those amounts within the financial statements for this year, ending June 30th, 2015.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Okay. And the other observations are labeled as opened, as far as you're concerned are still open?

MR. GREEN: No, I believe -- we're still working through the process. Okay. What I will tell you for sure, no material weaknesses, no significant deficiencies. I believe most of the other comments -- general comments will be resolved, with the exception of maybe some census data testing on the active member side, not the employer side. But we're still going through that process right now.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON LIND: Ms. Mathur.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Well, I don't have a question, but I'm very pleased to hear your comments about the quality of our staff. And I think we have seen a real evolution in the enterprise and in the enterprise's approach to finance and audits. And so I'm just -- I

myself am very pleased. I just wanted to add my two cents around the quality of our staff and just how much progress we've made. Because if you look a couple years ago, we did have some not material weaknesses, but we did have some -- I'm sorry. I'm drawing a blank on the phrasing.

MR. GREEN: There material and significant deficiencies.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Were there material weaknesses?

MR. GREEN: Yeah, there were material and significant --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Yeah, a couple years.

MR. GREEN: Yes, it was two years ago.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: And significant deficiencies.

MR. GREEN: Yes, yes.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: So it is really heartening to see that kind of progress. So thanks very much.

MR. GREEN: Can I make one more comment?

I also want to thank the folks in the Actuarial Department. There has been a tremendous amount of work that has been put on those folks, not with -- not only because of the new standard on GASB 67, which was implemented last year, but also with the employer

reporting under GASB 68. It is -- even though the GASB 68 is not part of this audit, we have been participating to do audit work on that information for the employer's side, and it is a tremendous undertaking that has just occurred here. And so you know, Alan Milligan and his group, I just want to acknowledge that, from my perspective, have done a very good job.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you.

Mr. Jelincic.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: I will move to accept the independent auditor's draft audit report on the basic financial statements and the accompanying required communications for the year-ended June 30th, 2015.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Second.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: That was a motion by Jelincic and a second by Mathur.

Anything on the question?

All in favor say aye?

(Ayes.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Any opposed?

That motion carries. On behalf of the Committee, I also want to thank, Rick, you and Betty for your outstanding and thorough work once again. You mentioned nine years you've been doing this?

MR. GREEN: Yeah. We have ONE more year on our

1 | contract --

CHAIRPERSON LIND: You've finally passed the probation period.

4 MR. GREEN: -- and it's been a great run.

5 Learned a lot.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: And thanks for all the kind words about our staff.

MR. GREEN: They're we'll deserved.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: We know that. It was a real love fest here this morning. So we appreciate it. And it's -- this is good news. So thank you every very much.

MR. GREEN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: So that brings us back up to 5a agenda item. This is an RFP for the selection of independent financial statement auditor for audit years 2017 to 2021.

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Thank you. Beliz Chappuie, CalPERS staff again.

Agenda Item 5a is an action item. Staff is requesting Committee's approval to release a Request for Proposal for the selection of independent financial statement auditor for audit years 2017 through 2021. Staff is also requesting Committee's approval and recommendation to the Board to approve the proposed five and a half year contract duration.

As background, Government Code section 2228 requires the CalPERS Board of Administration to annually employ a Certified Public Accountant to audit the financial statements of the system. The Board has delegated to the Risk and Audit Committee the authority to conduct the RFP process for selection of the Board's independent auditor and to recommend the finalist to the Board.

The term of the current Board's independent financial statement auditor, Macias, Gini & O'Connell, MGO, will expire with the conclusion of the fiscal year 2015-16 financial statement audit in June 2017.

The anticipated RFP release date is spring 2016, and the contract start date is January 2017. The recommended contract duration of five and a half years, instead of the standard five year maximum, is similar to the current MGO contract. The proposed six-month extension allows the audit firms sufficient time to complete the audit and the various audit activities needed to conclude the audit engagement. The audit firm selected will still only audit five years of activity.

The proposed RFP selection process is consistent with the past process. First, proposals will be reviewed to determine whether they satisfy the minimum qualification requirements. The proposals that satisfy

the minimum qualifications will be reviewed by a team of CalPERS staff for technical proposal evaluation.

Staff may receive guidance and oversight from up to two members of the Risk and Audit Committee. The proposers that pass the technical proposal evaluation will have their fee proposals opened and can score up to 300 points. The Risk and Audit Committee will recommend the finalists to the Board, conduct the interviews, and determine a score for each finalist with a maximum 700 points.

The interview score will then be combined with the fee proposal score and any applicable preference and incentive points for a total score. The Board will award the contract to the firm receiving the highest overall score.

This concludes my presentation. I'm happy to answer any questions

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you, Beliz.

Ms. Mathur.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So under Sarbanes-Oxley, there is -- I don't know if it's a requirement or a strong encouragement to rotate auditors to not have the same auditor too prolonged a period of time. Is that -- is that, in your opinion, best practice in the public sector as well, and how does that factor

into the RFP process?

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: The Government Code doesn't have any restrictions on whether we can employ the same firm for the next -- a second term or the third term, but ideally best practice is, yes, it will be great to have another set of eyes reviewing the financial statements. However, the firm will have to go through their own learning experience, which will be probably a year or two and then pick up efficiency and efficiencies at that point.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Sure. So I can appreciate -- I mean, we've had, I think, a very good experience with MGO. They have certainly been extraordinarily thorough and attentive to detail, and also helped us to work through issues, et cetera. So I think they've been a very good auditor for us.

The question is, you know, is the value of -there's the value of independent -- of sort of maintaining
independence by having a separation, right, and having
somebody -- some fresh eyes, a new firm come in. Is there
a way to integrate that as a criteria into the RFP or a
desire -- apply some points to that?

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: We can certainly take that into consideration.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Because I think --

otherwise, I think the existing auditor obviously has a
bit of an advantage. They know our business very well.

They can articulate exactly how the process will work with
us in a way that is very compelling and not to

predetermine whatever the outcome is, but I think perhaps
we do want to have -- we do want to encourage a set of

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Yes. Thank you for that.

fresh thinking and fresh look at our financials.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you. With that, I will move to approve the issuance of the RFP, taking into account those -- maybe adding some components for that for independence or for new look, the proposed contract duration, and RFP selection process for the Board's independent auditor, as well as recommend approval of the proposed contract duration to the Board of Administration.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Second.

19 CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. So that's a motion by 20 Mathur, second by Taylor.

I've got a couple speakers.

Mr. Jelincic.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: I'm less concerned about the firm rotating as that the partners rotate it, because you can get a fresh set of eyes by having

different people within that firm without giving up a lot of the educational costs we've already absorbed.

But my question goes to the technical proposal.

And as this is set out, it's pass/fail. And I don't have a problem with that. I think it's appropriate.

But one of the things that fails to come up that way is the -- the staff when they review it makes certain observations. And does this allow us to get those observations other than the two people who are sitting in the room, even though it's a -- I mean, yes, these are acceptable people. They all meet the technicals, but these have these relatives strengths and weaknesses that we discovered. Do we -- is there a way to get that information --

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: To the Board members?

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: -- because it -
yeah, to the whole Committee, so that it informs our

questions as we do the -- and evaluate the answers we get.

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: The group that evaluates the technical proposal evaluation comes up with the criteria. And they establish it before they go into the evaluation. So those we would like to be more visible, is that -- am I understanding that correctly?

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Yeah, I would like there -- not just their criteria career, but their

evaluations to be more visible, so that it influences how we, you know, consider answers. It gives a context.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF MALM:

Mr. Jelincic, Kim Malm, CalPERS staff. That can be part of the proposal that staff brings back to the Committee when you select the finalists. So staff would -- after the valuation, the staff bring the finalists back to the Committee and you select the -- or you select the finalists, that information could be part of staff's presentation.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Okay. I would encourage that.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Ms. Taylor.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Yes, I wanted to kind of piggy-back on what Ms. Mathur said, in that I think it's important as a fiduciary on the Board that we look us transparent as possible. And I think that maybe we should look at assigning points to folks that are knew and haven't, because otherwise there's a disadvantage for the new folks that are applying for this.

And the reason I say that is I'm currently on another board, and we always change. Every five years, we change simply because it looks better to the public. So I am also for maybe looking at how we incorporate that into the RFP.

1 So thank you.

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CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Ms. Elliott.

ACTING BOARD MEMBER ELLIOTT: So not to continue the subject longer, but the Treasurer's office isn't a voting member of the Committee, but would support Ms.

Mathur's comments on rotation. I just wanted to make that comment.

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. All right. We have a motion before us.

All in favor say aye?

(Ayes.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Any opposed?

That motion carries. Thank you very much.

And we are now on to Item 5b. And so today our Committee is interviewing finalists for the actuarial parallel valuation and certification services request for proposal number 2015-7649.

And in accordance with that RFP we as a Committee will determine an interview score for each finalist and hopefully agree on a motion around those interview scores with a maximum of 700 points.

I'm going to ask Beliz to kind of walk us through where we've been so far and how the process is going to

work.

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

The Calpers Board of Administration has delegated to this

Committee the authority to approve and oversee actuarial

audits and reassurance. On March 18, 2015, staff obtained

approval to issue the RFP which solicited bids from

qualified firms to perform actuarial parallel valuation

and certification services.

In July 2015, by the final filing date, four firms submitted proposals. Staff with the oversight of the Risk and Audit Committee Chair and Vice Chair evaluated and scored proposals as outlined in the RFP and presented all four qualified firms to the Board in September 2015.

The Board selected three finalists, Segal
Consulting, Buck Consultants, and Cheiron to move forward
with the interviews as scheduled today.

I would like to quickly update the Committee on the preliminary total scores of the firms. Buck Consultants received 292 points for their fee proposal score and 50 points for committing to participate in the disabled veteran business enterprise preference program for a preliminary total score of 342 points. Segal Consulting received 300 points for their fee proposal score and their preliminary total score is 300 points.

Cheiron received 287 points for their fee proposal score and their preliminary total score is 287 points.

Each finalist will be allotted 25 minutes for the interview, five minutes for presentation and 20 minutes for questions and answers. All finalists should be asked the same questions. At the conclusion of the interviews, the Committee will determine an interview score for each finalist. The interview scores will be combined with the preliminary total scores to determine the final total score for each finalist. The Committee will select the finalist with the highest final total score and recommend them to the Board.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. And so we're going to be doing these interviews in alphabetical order. I do want to remind the Committee that once we start, you need to stay through process. So if somebody real needs a break, let me know after one set of interviews and we certainly try to accommodate that.

I would ask that roll be taken again, so that the record reflects that the Risk and Audit Committee members present and participating in the interview and selection process for this contract.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Ron Lind?

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Here.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Rob Feckner?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Still here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Priya Mathur?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: J.J. Jelincic?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Bill Slaton?

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Theresa Taylor?

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Here.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Alan Lofaso for Betty

Yee?

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Here.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. So again, Beliz sort of outlined the process. Each finalist will have five minutes for presentation, 20 minutes for question and answer period. All of the groups are in the room right now. You know, there will be a clock in front of you that you will be able to see. The committee has questions that they'll be asking. If there are no other questions at this point, we're going to start at the process.

Any Committee members have any questions?

I don't see any. So I would invite the representatives of Buck Consultants, LLC to come forward and ask that the folks from Cheiron and from Segal leave

1 | the auditorium.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. I'm seeing people leaving. I'm not seeing anybody coming forward.

(Laughter.)

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Well, you didn't ask them to.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: I did. I said Buck Consultants please come forward.

Are they waiting in the wings?

Don't be shy folks. Come on down, Buck Consultants.

Welcome. You are outside, did you hear the description of the process and the timing and all of that? So this is a 25-minute process. You're going to

have five minutes for a presentation, and then we'll have 20 minutes for questions and answers. You should see a clock in front of you, and we will go from there. So if we could start the clock at five minutes.

And Buck, please begin your presentation.

MS. MANNING: All right. Oh, there's the clock.
Thank you.

Hi. Good morning. I'm Tonya Manning, Chief
Actuary for Buck Consultants. I want to thank you for
this opportunity to come and meet with you and to help you
learn a little bit more about our team, and learn a little

bit more about Buck Consultants as well.

Just a little bit about Buck Consultants. We are the oldest actuarial firm. We've been in the actuarial business with public plans longer than any other firm that's still around. We started out in 1916, so we'll have our 100th anniversary next year working with the City of New York who remains our client to this day, as well as many other public plans that we work with in different capacities.

A little bit about myself. I'm the Chief Actuary for Buck Consultants. I've been in the business for over 25 years. I've been heavily involved in the actuarial profession in many capacities, including president of the Society of Actuaries. And I've also been involved with the professional standards for the practice involved in writing them, commenting on them, looking at the direction overall for the profession standards.

Within Buck Consultants. I oversee the Office of Chief Actuary. And we are basically the risk and quality group for our practice where we make sure our actuaries understand and adhere to our professionalism standards, both outside the practice and within Buck Consultants. And we make sure we have all the right resources, knowledge, guidance, et cetera to make sure they do all of that.

We have a team of 15 people, and two of those are with me today, and I'll let them introduce themselves at this time.

MR. DRISCOLL: Thank you, Tonya. I'm David
Driscoll. I'm a fellow of the Society of Actuaries and
have over 30 years of actuarial experience. The vast
majority of that time has been spent heavily concentrated
in service to public retirement systems. And at Buck, I
serve as the head of our public sector consulting group.
We recognize the uniqueness of many aspects of service to
the public sector. And for that reason, we have a
dedicated group of people who specialize in public sector
work performing it.

In addition to my day job, I spend a lot of time working on issues related to the development of actuarial standards. I'm a past member of the pension committee of the Actuarial Standards Board and a present member of the general committee of the Actuarial Standards Board, and I serve on the California Actuarial Advisory Panel.

As I mentioned, I'm -- I oversee a group of people at Buck who specialize heavily in provision of services to the public sector retirement systems, and one of them, Aaron Shapiro is with me today.

MR. SHAPIRO: Thanks, David. I'm name is Aaron Shapiro. As a member of Buck's public plan practice, I

work closely with David an Marek as well in that space.

And as member of the Office of the Chief Actuary, I work closely with Tonya and David and the work we do within the company within the Office of the Chief Actuary.

I'm also the leader of Buck's church plan practice. And while both church plans and public plans are unique in their own regard, I find there's strong similarity across those two types of retirement programs, and that both are exempt from ERISA funding policies, and both have a long and proud history of providing benefits to the participants, and a desire to manage their plans in such a way that that legacy continues into the future for many years to come.

I am the lead actuary for the State of New Jersey's retirement programs overseeing six retirement systems for the State with over \$80 billion in liabilities and over half a million participants. My role in this engagement as a support actuary would be to work closely with David and the team in overseeing all the parallel valuation work being performed.

MR. TYSZKIEWICZ: Thanks. My name is Marek
Tyszkiewicz. And I'm excited to be back in Sacramento and
to be back with the opportunity to work with CalPERS
again. I've actually worked with CalPERS a lot in my
career, most of it's been in the 1990s. For one project,

I actually moved out here, married my wife in Lake Tahoe and had my oldest son in Roseville. So I have to thank CalPERS for my beautiful family.

(Laughter.)

MR. TYSZKIEWICZ: So it's good to be back. I've worked a lot with the actuarial staff. In particular, I know how the valuation system works, and how it interacts with your Oracle relational database. I've also done a lot of work with other multiple employer public sector retirement systems doing actuarial audits, replication valuations, parallel valuations.

My role for this project is to be the account executive, which also includes project management. So I'll make sure the contract, everything works properly with that, that we'll incorporate our disabled veteran subcontractors as needed, and all the data and deliverables between our two organizations move smoothly, and basically that the contract kind of get -- the engagement gets executed flawlessly in the next five years.

So we're looking forward to answering your questions, and I'll yield the remainder of my time.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. You're yielding three seconds, so --

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: So we're now going to start the question and answer period. And we have a series of six questions we're going to be asking all three of the companies. And we have 20 minutes for this process, so hopefully you guys are good enough at math to figure out that's about three minutes per question.

So I have the first question, which is what unique advantages do you feel your firm has over your competitors in providing the services that are outlined in the RFP?

MS. MANNING: We feel that Buck Consultants -first of all, we feel that we distinguish ourselves in
three ways. First of all, we have a very technically
strong team for you. We have two FSAs, and we have David
Driscoll who has a very long strength -- long history of
working with public plans. He is known as an expert
within the professional actuarial community of his work
with the public plans, as well as Aaron's work in working
with them, the State of New Jersey.

We also bring to you a different way of doing the audit process. We're able to take not just looking at the overall tolerance level of the five percent, but we -- if you would provide us the availability of your individual results, we'll be able to go in and dig deeper into that and also make sure that we're looking at it on that

granular level to give you a further comfort and assurance that the quality of the audit and the quality of the work is what it needs to be.

The third part is transparency. We would be working with this plan coding it through the ProVal system. And if we work an appropriate agreement with you, we would be willing to share that information back to you so you can learn from that and we can improve the overall quality of the results of as well. So again, we feel we have a very technically strong team and we have a lot of experience in doing this type of work. We'll bring you that transparency as well.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. Alan, you have the second question.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON LIND: Hold on. Just a second. Okay.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: There we go. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Actuarial parallel valuation and certification also includes a review of assumptions, methods, and procedures. How would your firm assess the assumptions, methods, and procedures to establish the actuarial methods and assumptions utilized by CalPERS are within acceptable

standards of actuarial practice.

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MS. MANNING: David.

MR. DRISCOLL: Yeah. Well, again, more than one of us, but I, in particular, have been involved in the development of actuarial standards of practice. Actuarial standards of practice, of course, set forth the requirements for an actuary practicing in the pension field to select or recommend actuarial assumptions. standards in particular, standard number 27, which pertains to the selection of economic assumptions, and standard number 35, which pertains to the selection of demographic assumptions offer a great deal of guidance to the actuary in following a process that considers many, many aspects of assumption selection, not simply what the historic experience of the system is, but in particular what is likely to be the experience of the system in the future and how best it might be anticipated, and also places a great deal of emphasis and consideration of the purpose of a measurement in selecting assumptions.

We find that assumptions could be reasonably selected for one purpose, but might not be the best or might not even be appropriate for some other type of measurement. So we bring to bear all of that kind of professionalism and professional thinking of actuaries in looking at the assumptions that are in use.

Additionally, we, as a company, have some great tools for assessing particular kinds of assumptions. In particular, we have an excellent capital market modeling system that is informed by a lot of good historic information, and by some of the most sophisticated capital market modeling programming in the business. This is particularly helpful, for example, in assessing the reasonableness of an assumed future rate of return.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you.

The next question is Priya.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Hi. Welcome.

You mentioned earlier the five percent variance threshold. If the contractor's parallel valuation results fall outside of the five percent of CalPERS actuarial staff's results, you would be required to reconcile that difference. So what steps would your firm take to reconcile the difference and what type of documentation would your firm provide CalPERS actuarial staff?

MS. MANNING: David, would you like to take that as well?

MR. DRISCOLL: Sure. Obviously, what we would have to do is compare in great detail our calculation, which of course would have been originated as an effort at reproducing your original calculation, and then take a look in as much detail as we can obtain as the way in

which you do things. And in following this kind of process, we find that we can inevitably track down the reasons for a difference in results. Very often, there are sort of modeling kinds of parameters that vary between one valuation system and another.

For example, in averaging somebody's salary during the final average pay averaging period, there are different approaches that can be used to the averaging of projected future pays. And something like that can often trigger a difference at a level that requires exploration. And usually the exploration results in a perfectly good and acceptable reason for the difference.

MS. MANNING: Marek, would you like to follow up on that?

MR. TYSZKIEWICZ: Yeah. So one of the things we added in our proposal too is our enhanced reconciliation technique. And I think it's fairly unique in the industry, which typical is the five percent threshold where you're looking at averages. You know the joke about the average -- the actuary who drowned crossing a river of an average depth of two feet. You know, it's not the average. It's the volatility, you know, the big dips in it. And so if you focus on just the averages, you may miss something under the layer there.

Because of, you know, our experience with CalPERS

in the past, we know that when you store all your results in an Oracle table based on a key, when you provide us the participant data and we do our evaluation in ProVal, we'll also evaluate person by person. So it's relatively easy to take your data, take our data, combine and joint it on the key and actually see where the outliers are.

So we can quickly, if we're not matching, we can quickly figure out what's the group of people we disagree with -- disagree on, and focus on just that group of people. So it's extremely efficient. I've done this technique before with other multiple employer valuations. And it just -- you get right to the answer pretty quickly or right to the discrepancy pretty quickly.

MS. MANNING: And I think we're running ahead, so I'm going to pile on to that answer, if you don't mind. Through my career, I've had, you could say, the opportunity or the curse of working through several system conversions. And system conversions are a little bit similar, right, where you're trying to replicate or verify results from one system to the other. So I've seen a lot of the variations and I understand how one system can do actually what David described in taking something that looks pretty straight forward in the same benefit and assumptions and apply in very different and nuanced ways. So I would be available to help bring that type of history

and consultation to the process.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: All right. Thank you. Next question is Bill.

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning, nice to have you here.

This question deals with public agency plans. When performing an actuarial parallel valuation of public agency plans, the contractor will be required to perform a parallel valuation of the 10 largest public agency plans, plus a minimum of 10 other public agency plans chosen by an acceptable random sample technique. What methodology would your firm use in selecting the sample?

MS. MANNING: Marek, would you like to the answer that?

MR. TYSZKIEWICZ: Sure. One of -- in software testing, and this is what we're really doing is testing software, there's a concept called equivalence classes, where you want to break up the data in a group of things that are -- have the same programming logic. So it doesn't do any good to randomly check the same programming logic. What you want to do is figure out where all the different types of programming logic are and then randomly pick one case from that equivalence class.

So what we would do is, first, we'd examine the participant data, and we'd look at things in the

participant data that caused the valuation system to break and have different logical coding, whether it's, you know, with a category miscellaneous or safety, or whether it's a particular benefit provision.

So we'd identify the public agencies into the groups of equivalent classes. Then you'd just use some random generating technique to pick one from that group. That way we want to cover as much different programming logic as possible, still pick randomly, but not pick randomly often in the same pot, if you know what I mean.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you.

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All right. J.J. has question number 5.

Press your button for me, would you, please?

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Okay. If you were to identify areas in which the methods, assumptions, procedures, or computations could be improved, could the impact as such -- of such change on the liabilities that the cost falls within the five percent tolerance level,

would you include the observations and recommendations in

20 the reports submitted to us, both why and why not?

MS. MANNING: Dave, would you like to take that?

MR. DRISCOLL: Yes, I think we would. The fact that a practice that we thought was less than ideal

generated a small difference, does not necessarily mean,

25 | for example, that that -- that the continuation of that

practice would result in definitely in the production of only a very small difference.

So we think it's appropriate to call out areas of improvement wherever we find them. We do recognize that there are some areas of difference that will occur any time two actuaries try to measure the same liability. And some of them are really truly quite trivial. And we have a lot of experience in doing this type of work. And as a result, I think we're pretty good at distinguishing what is trivial and unlikely to result in any kind of meaningful long-term difference in the measurement of a liability, and something that should be fixed, either because it no longer represents a best or perhaps even an acceptable practice within the profession or because if left unchecked, it could produce greater distortions if left in place over time.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: And, Rob, you have question number 6.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Yes. Thank you.

There you go. Thank you.

So have you or your firm ever performed work for any entity that has expressed opposition to CalPERS or any defined benefit plans in general.

MS. MANNING: David, do you -- I'm not aware of

any.

MR. DRISCOLL: Yeah, to the best of my knowledge, no. I mean, we work -- our clients, in most cases, are defined benefit public sector retirement systems that have a very strong interest in the preservation of defined benefit as the dominant paradigm for the delivery of retirement benefits to their members.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Thank you.

MS. MANNING: I would say -- you know, I had mentioned earlier that Buck Consultants, we are the firm that's been around the longest and stayed committed to serving public plans. We're very committed to the defined benefit program and that's where we stand strongly.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. Mr. Jelincic has a clarification question to ask you regarding your questionnaire. So I'm going to call on him.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: During the background and reference checks, staff identified potential litigation for Buck Consulting. This was not disclosed in your proposal in the proposal questionnaire Attachment F, question J. Your response stated that Buck's parent company, Xerox Corporation, discloses material business litigation or regulatory proceedings in its publicly available SEC filed reports, and you had a link attached. The potential litigation that staff found during the

- 1 background checks was not listed in the SEC filed reports.
- 2 | Can you please describe any recent litigation for Buck
- 3 | Consulting as requested in the questionnaire?
- 4 MS. MANNING: Sure. David, I think you -- would
- 5 | you like to answer that or Marek.
- 6 MR. TYSZKIEWICZ: Well, I mean, you can add to
- 7 | it. Let me just do a quick response.
- 8 MS. MANNING: Why don't you start, Marek.
- 9 MR. TYSZKIEWICZ: So when we responded to
- 10 Attachment F, I mean, the -- one of the -- the second
- 11 | question follows up right after that one. It says is
- 12 | there any litigation that impacts your ability to perform
- 13 this work?
- 14 And the emphatic answer is no. There is no
- 15 | litigation that impacts us financially to the point where
- 16 | we wouldn't be able to do any work for CalPERS or
- 17 | endangers this project. So I think we're accurate in that
- 18 response. But if you want to add anything else, you
- 19 might.
- 20 MR. DRISCOLL: Well, if -- obviously, a firm of
- 21 our size, we are involved, as I think we mentioned in our
- 22 RFP response, in litigation from time to time, former
- 23 employees over business deliverables, et cetera, et
- 24 | cetera. We do note that one entity that had, in fact,
- 25 | filed a suit against Buck has had the suit rejected as of

last Friday by a federal court. Buck's motion for summary judgment on the matter was, in fact, granted by the court.

So, in general, I would say that our litigation history compares favorably with those of other firms that are in our business. And it's one of the reasons why we are still in the business. Most of the major firms that have left the service of the public sector in the actuarial business have done so because, quite frankly, of unfortunate litigation histories. And we've been good enough at delivering and also at controlling our risk, so that that has not been our situation. And we continue to believe we manage our risks well on a number of levels in this business. And for this reason, as Marek said, our ability to deliver services to you is in no way affected by any litigation that we've been involved with.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Can you describe some of the litigation you have been involved recently?

MS. MANNING: I don't know if we --

MR. DRISCOLL: We probably can't, because in general we can't comment on specifics of legal matters, due to legal considerations.

MS. MANNING: But you understand the nature of a lot of the litigation that we get involved in. Can you comment on that from a public plan perspective?

MR. DRISCOLL: Well, yeah, the people will

allege, for example, that a calculation was performed improperly or that they were not advised about a matter that they deemed to have been within the scope of the areas upon which they relied on us for service. We will obviously take issue with that. And as I say in general, our experience in the courts has been relatively good for a firm in our business.

MS. MANNING: I'll have to say Buck Consultants, again we are committed to serving our public plan clients. And the reason we stay committed and feel like it makes business sense for us is because we do feel like there is a risk. There's a risk in every business, but we have very good qualities and structure to address those risks and to still bring high quality work, so we remain committed to this business.

I mentioned the Office of Chief Actuary, which I oversee. We have 15 actuaries that are part of that group. We take our best and brightest out of all of our practices and put them in that group. And our whole job is to make sure that we have high quality of work. We have a central peer review team that looks at every piece of work before it goes out, and we have standards of practice not just that are imposed by the profession, but internally as well, and we make sure those are adhered to.

We're very careful about that. We understand

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every business has a risk, but we think we have taken very strong, and I think above industry standards to make sure we have high quality of work.
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CHAIRPERSON LIND: Great. Thank you for that answer. And thank you very much for your presentation today. We now invite you to leave the room.

MS. MANNING: All right. Thank you very much for your time today. I do appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: And someone could grab the folks from Cheiron, I would appreciate it.

(Thereupon Buck Consultants left the auditorium.)

(Thereupon Cheiron entered the auditorium.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Welcome to the folks from Cheiron. I think you were in the room when I talked about the process.

So we have a five minute presentation time for you and then we'll have 20 minutes for questions and answers. So please start the clock for Cheiron at five minutes.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

MS. HARPER: Good morning, it's a pleasure to be here --

24 CHAIRPERSON LIND: Hold on just a second. We 25 have to mic you up.

Okay. Start the clock again, please.

MS. HARPER: Good morning. It's a pleasure to be here. My name is Anne Harper, and I'm a consulting actuary with Cheiron. I have with me Bill Harper[sic] on my right-hand side and Bob McCrory on my left-hand side.

And we want to thank you for the opportunity to present today. And we're going to be going over a brief overview of Cheiron the proposed team and Cheiron's advantage when it comes to public sector auditing. And now I'll turn it over to Bill.

MR. HALLMARK: Thank you and good morning. We've put together a proposal that we think gives you -- highlights some of the unique advantages that we bring. We have -- through the Cheiron/EFI merger, we have been your auditor for a while, but we've put together a fresh team to give a fresh perspective to combine with that experience.

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MR. HALLMARK: So keep that in mind as we go through this.

Auditing has been one of our key lines of business. We have audited a variety of plans across the country, significant statewide plans including in the west the State of Washington, CalSTRS, a variety of California plans, but others that show different situations across

the country.

And so we really take pride in our auditing experience, and we have a strong internal audit team that you'll hear about shortly.

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MR. HALLMARK: We also, as I mentioned, have significant experience with CalPERS. So we have an in-depth understanding of some of your programs.

Obviously, Bob McCrory here has worked with you extensively and knows that information. And that gives us a leg up to understand areas that we need to look into that require some additional special attention, and how to look for things that may be of interest in the audit process.

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MR. HALLMARK: I also want to point out in particular we know with the public agency audit, there are a lot of different plans involved there. And so it calls for auditing the 10 largest and then a sampling of the other 10. And we do think that process for selecting that additional sample of 10 is critical, and knowledge of the system and where issues may be is critical in that selection process.

So as I said, we have a new team to bring a fresh perspective and a fresh look at things, an experienced

team that has done audits for a lot of other systems. We are using completely different valuation software that's from the Cheiron heritage and instead of the EFI heritage. And we have experience with some of the special situations with your system combined with our deep background that we can bring from other members of our staff.

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MS. HARPER: Okay. So I'm going to quickly go over the proposed team for the CalPERS audit, if we were to win the audit. Co-lead actuaries would be myself and Bill Hallmark. Bill is an industry leader with public sector pension plans. And I have -- he has over about 30 years of experience. I have about 20, 10 with Cheiron. And Bill and I, it's important to note, have been working together for the last six years since Bill started with Cheiron in 2009 on a lot of different retainer clients we've worked together, and also on different audits with the State of Washington and specifically San Luis Obispo. So we have a successful history of working closely together for the last six years.

Bob McCrory will be an additional resource, and he has been the most recent auditing CalPERS actuary through EFI and now with Cheiron. And what's really important to point out that I think is very unique about Cheiron and our internal structure, is that we have an

internal audit team that is independently responsible for auditing all of our clients on a rotational basis. And that team consists of Mike Moehle and Anne Glaser. And together, they have about 50 years of experience, and they have seen a wide variety of pension plans all over the country. So they will be an integral part of the team as well.

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MS. HARPER: And to end with just to tell you briefly about Cheiron. We were a spinoff from a national firm. We're employee owned. We merged with EFI in 2013. And our core business is public and jointly pension plans. And just to end, since I only have 13 seconds, we are very excited and looking forward to the opportunity of working with you, if you so chose. And we welcome the challenge to be the next Calpers auditing actuary.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you very much for the presentation. So we have six questions. We're asking all three firms the same six questions. And we have a 20-minute time frame, so plan your answers accordingly.

So we're going to start the clock now. The first question you've probably already answered, but we're going to be consistent, what unique advantages do you feel your firm has over your competitors in providing the services

that are outlined in the RFP?

MR. HALLMARK: So I think the key advantage that we bring is the in-depth knowledge of the CalPERS system that we are able to combine with a fresh perspective.

We're looking at having a team that's independent and new do the majority of the audit, but have the resources of the team that has been through it and understands the system to provide support and background and resources to us.

MR. McCRORY: If I could just add something to it. Two things. Number one, you have a random sample of the public agencies. It's not enough. If you have like 99 percent of the public agencies that are right, and a random sample of 10, you have only a 10 percent chance of finding an error.

So what you need to do is sampling with attitude. You need to go through all of the list of the thousands now of public agencies and look for funny things, liabilities that aren't in the right relationship to the total, pay the change while liability is different, all the kinds of things we look for in our actuarial valuations to spot a possible mistake.

So to some degree, it's that kind of knowledge and also attitude that I'll be trying to teach these guys --

(Laughter.)

MR. McCRORY: -- because if -- you've really got to go at it with an attitude that there is something in this report that can be improved. Maybe a mistake, but something that can be improved. And that's where we bring value is when we find those things and present them and present them to you in context, so you see whether they're huge or not so big.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Great. Thank you.

On to question number 2, Alan.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you. Good morning.

Actuarial parallel valuation and certification also includes a review of assumptions, methods, and procedures. How would your firm assess the assumptions, methods, and procedures to establish that the actuarial methods and assumptions utilized by CalPERS are within acceptable standards of actuarial practice?

MR. HALLMARK: So there are a couple things that we do that are unique. You know, first, there is the review related to the actuarial standards of practice and the development of those assumptions to make sure that that -- that process was followed.

One of the unique things though that we bring in our assessments of valuations is our projection model.

And so we put all valuations into a projection model so that you can see how those assumptions and methods, and in particular this highlights the impact of methods over time, and whether those are reasonable and lead to reasonable long-term funding results.

MR. McCRORY: And I guess I would add, you guys voted on a pretty interesting risk mitigation program. We will at least look at the staff work on that and if we see something that bothers us or some sort of a defect or flaw, we'll point that out as part of our audit. I think that unlikely based on the amount of work you've put into it, but it's something that's on our radar.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. On to question number 3, Priya.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for being with us this morning. So if the contractors -- if your parallel valuation results fall outside the five percent margin with CalPERS actuarial staff's results, you're, of course, required to reconcile the difference. What steps would you take to reconcile those differences and what types of documentation would you provide to CalPERS actuarial staff?

MS. HARPER: Well, the first thing that we would do to reconcile the difference is kind of an internal review of that difference. And with our team, as strong

as it is, whoever finds the difference someone would be reviewing it to make sure that they agree, so that we don't bring anything to the CalPERS staff that's going to be inefficient and waste their time.

So we have an internal -- really stringent internal review process. But then we would request probably some sample lives from the CalPERS staff, which is basically individual people who run through the valuation system from their -- you know, from their date of -- their current date of hire to their retirement, and we'd look at all the assumptions and the benefits that are being projected, but we would ask CalPERS for that, and we would -- so we could analyze what they're doing and compare it to what we're doing.

And then after that process is done, then we would come back and discuss it with, if it's appropriate, the Calpers staff and try to reconcile what we found with them, and then also put that into the report that we would issue to you as well.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Great. Next is question number 4 and that is Bill.

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Good morning. This question deals with the public agency plans. And you answered this question, but

we're asking -- to make sure to ask every question, you may want to embellish your prior answer regarding public agency plans.

When performing an actuarial parallel valuation of public agency plans, the contractor will be required to perform the parallel valuation of the 10 largest public agency plans, plus a minimum of 10 public agency plans chosen by except able random sample technique. What methodology would your firm use in selecting the sample?

MR. McCRORY: Yeah, I know -- random doesn't work very well. I'll just say that try to go out and look for trouble is what we're about in this area. And we have some experience with the kinds of stuff that crops up. And a lot of times too it's interesting that if you spot something on one of those plans, there's something going on in another plan as well that reminds you of that, and oh, there's this other kind of semi-related thing.

And, you know, you just want to follow those threads. Again, it's kind of an exploration as much as anything else.

MR. HALLMARK: I think the one thing I would add to that is we described it in our proposal as a stratified random sample. And in addition to specifically looking at changes and unique things that we see in the reports, we want to make sure that we are covering all the key

differences between the systems of the public agencies. So we would identify some of the key things that we want to make sure we have covered in our sample and then make sure those are covered.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Great. J.J., you have question number 5.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: If you identify areas in which the methods, assumptions, procedures, or computations could be improved, but the impact of such changes on the liabilities and costs fall within the five percent tolerance level, would you include the observations and recommendations in your report submitted to us, and why or why not?

MS. HARPER: I can start that question. I would say that we would definitely include it in the report, even if it's within the five percent tolerance level, with the idea that sometimes there can be different offsetting items that we may find within a -- an audit or within a plan.

So that's one of the reasons. But another reason is just also is that it's always a good thing to improve upon your process and tighten it and to make it better. So even if it's within that five percent, making it -- you know, making the valuation better is definitely worth it. And specifically, I've noticed that sometimes with certain

benefits, like disability and death, they can be very small benefits.

But if you're going to go in and do a specific study on those benefits, if you don't have them coded correctly, it's not necessarily going to be a five percent difference, but it will make a difference when you go to look at a special study with those benefits.

MR. McCRORY: I think Anne is right. Special studies are one example. You actually had another example where it came up in an interesting way. It turns out that there was one plan we stumbled across, you know, searching for problems among the public agencies, where the liability for survivors of members who had died on duty seemed too low. And we found there that there -- in fact that there was a coding error in the coding of that benefit in the valuation software.

It didn't make a difference anywhere else, except this one public agency that had a disproportionate share of survivors of duty deaths.

So if it doesn't make a five percent difference in one place, among 3,000 plans, there could be something else, where it would make -- another plan where it would make a difference.

MR. HALLMARK: Let me just kind of conclude that section by saying I think the purpose of this process of

auditing is one of continuous improvement. And so if we find a technical thing, no matter how small it is, I think it doesn't behoove the process to let those accumulate until they cross a threshold. We should be communicating those so that they can be corrected as they go on. It's also incumbent on us to put it in the right context, so that you don't think this is a major deficiency or issue, but that it's corrected going forward.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Great. Thank you. We have one final question.

Rob.

2.4

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Thank you. Have you -- any of you and -- or your firm ever performed work for any entity that expressed opposition to defined benefit plans?

MR. HALLMARK: For an entity that expressed opposition, I'm not aware of specific instances. But what I would say is through my consulting I've been a strong advocate of defined benefit plans. And there have been cases where there are representatives of my clients who may not have been, but our work has most certainly been in the promotion of defined benefit systems.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Thank you.

MS. HARPER: I definitely have not.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. Great. Thank you very

much. Well, thanks for your presentation, and for your answers to the questions. And we would now invite you -- or ask you to leave the auditorium and we'll bring in our final proposer.

2.4

(Thereupon Cheiron left the auditorium.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: All right. If we could invite Segal in, I'd appreciate it.

(Thereupon Segal entered the auditorium.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Can I convince you folks, since there's just two of you, to move closer to the middle, so we can all kind of see you.

So welcome, Segal. I think you were in the room when I described the process. But just to review, we have five minutes for you to make a presentation and then we're going to have a 20-minute question and answer session. So would we please set the clock at five minutes and Segal you may begin your presentation.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

MR. ANGELO: Okay. Thank you very much. My name is Paul Angelo from our San Francisco office. I'm joined with Matt Strom from our Chicago office.

If we can have the org chart slide.

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MR. ANGELO: The account will actually be managed

by Kim Nicholl. We believe in work/life balance at Segal, and Kim is on vacation this week. So when we got the notice of your meeting she asked me to stand in. I will be working as a review actuary.

But again, the work will be centered in our Chicago office. I'll let Matt talk a little bit about the staff there.

MR. STROM: Yes. I'm Matt Strom. And the team below -- everyone below me on the slide is in the Chicago office. I would be serving as a support actuary in kind of overseeing the day-to-day operations of the review and the work.

We have a pretty deep team. You can see there's six FSAs assigned to the team. Jim would be a resource manager and a reviewer to make sure that he can plug in the holes if any of the analysts are busy to meet deadlines, and then we have some other FSA reviewers. And then all the analysts on the bottom line, they're all very familiar with public sector and very familiar with large statewide plan audits.

MR. ANGELO: And then the next slide.

--000--

MR. ANGELO: Our background is described in detail in our proposal. I just want to highlight that we work primarily in public sector and multi-employer. Those

have something in common. They are run by boards and they are also retirement systems independent of the employers, which I think is a hallmark of CalPERS and all public sector systems.

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MR. ANGELO: I think a real good thing to focus on is our experience with actuarial audits. And since those have been done for our State systems clients by Matt I'll let him mention some of those on the next slide.

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MR. STROM: Yeah, so on this slide 5, we're showing, just within the last five years, the Chicago based team we've done 12 actuarial audits. You can see there's only 11 bullets here. We've actually done the Wisconsin retirement system twice within the last five years.

Several of these are recent. Actually, within the last three months, we've worked on Kentucky retirement systems, Kentucky teachers retirement system. And Wisconsin we're just now finishing up and sent a report out to the audit team and the actuary last week.

So we have a good listing of a limited scope of audits as well as full scope replication audits. In addition to this, we do have some work that is annual review of the Illinois statewide systems, the teachers,

the university's plan and the State employees plan that we do as well for the State.

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MR. ANGELO: Now, this is not on the slide. You may be wondering why -- you may know that Segal has a large presence in public sector in California doing county and city systems. That's what I do, but we do not -- we, in San Francisco, focus on those municipal systems. State systems are something of a specialty. And as you can see from that last slide, it's our Chicago office. When we have a statewide audit assignment, that's where we go.

I would be available. I'm familiar with Cal PEPRA. I know some California practice, but we actually have experience in our Chicago office about CalPERS in particular, because of the work that we did related to the Stockton bankruptcy.

And we'll just close with Matt making a couple comments on that.

MR. STROM: Yeah. And so we've -- the City of Stockton has been a Segal client in our San Francisco office for health care when there was the bankruptcy issue a couple years ago. They reached out to us to work with them to review some calculations and do some long-term projections and consulting related to that bankruptcy filing.

So we actually have programmed and matched the June 30, 2011 and the June 30, 2013 valuations for the miscellaneous and safety plans already. And what that means is that we're very familiar with the way that the --the format of the benefits, the format of the assumptions, the actuarial assumptions are very complicated. So I think that is good, because we'll be able to hit the ground running on the agency plans pretty quickly. And we're familiar with other, you know, Calpers specific features as well as Paul mentioned with PEPRA on direct rate smoothing and so forth.

MR. ANGELO: So finally, there's always a why Segal question? Again, these are summarized in our proposal. We are fiercely committed to public sector. A lot of my work is actually on policy issues involving public sector. Kim Nicholl is involved in that as well. But we're also very careful never to take on work that we're not ready to do.

And so that's again is why, looking at our resources and our experience, we think our Chicago office is a perfect fit for you. I will be hovering in a review mode, and also a little bit of the California connection. But the main plant, the main production will be out of our Chicago office where you can see we've deny any number of State audits comparable to yours.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, I'll give you back 18 seconds.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you very much.

So reset the clock for 20 minutes. We're going to ask you six questions, the same six we asked the other two firms, so you can plan your answers timing accordingly.

So the first question is what unique advantages do you feel your firm has over your competitors in providing the services that are outlined in the RFP?

MR. ANGELO: Well, I think partly there's a balance of national and local resources. You know, we have the national resources that allow us to do the research and maintain our systems, but we also are governed locally, so we maintain our sort of project control.

But I really think it's the -- it was the things that Matt commented on about the experience we have doing other State audits, and also just the capacity that we have established in Chicago.

MR. STROM: Yeah, our process for -- we've thoroughly gotten down with our process for doing the audits that we dive in pretty deep and we find lots of interesting things that we report back on. So I think we're very well positioned in that regard.

MR. ANGELO: And then one other aspect is, you know, CalPERS has some singular policies. You recently moved to sort of a graded amortization approach. I think I'm one of a handful of actuaries in the country that understand how that works. So we hit the ground running there.

We've also been tracking very much your risk mitigation. I know you made some decisions on that today. So we're at least alert to some of the innovative work that CalPERS does. So that would be our answer to that question.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. We're on to question number 2. Alan.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you. You're very fast, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning. It's still morning.

Actuarial parallel valuation and certification also includes a review of assumptions, methods, and procedures. How would your firm assess the assumptions, methods, and procedures to establish that the actuarial methods and assumptions utilized by CalPERS are within acceptable standards of actuarial practice.

MR. ANGELO: I'm going to let Matt touch on the assumptions, then I'll pick up on procedures.

MR. STROM: For the assumptions part, we would

take a look at the experience study that had been done -the most recent actuarial experience study, and we would
take -- look at the information there as it's correct. So
we wouldn't try to replicate that information, but we
would assume that it was prepared -- the study was
prepared correctly. And then we would see if we would
reach the came conclusions that we would have had we done
the study.

So look at the supporting data, come up with maybe what our recommendations would be and then compare them to what was actually recommended. That's one part of the process. And there are times where we have lots of comments there. One in regard to, again, we've just completed a study that the mortality table of a large statewide plan was reported that it only had -- it was said that it only had a five percent margin.

So all the data that was done was fine, except for we have a policy that for margin for future improvements, we like to see that to be a 10 percent margin. So that was one thing that we commented on.

And we also would look for a review of other large statewide plans and see if the assumptions are within kind of the norm of the peer group. And also for investment return, we would look to see if it's supportable by long-term projections of capital asset

market projections.

MR. ANGELO: And as far as the methods, I've touched on this already. You know, there -- I think we're familiar with your methods already. And one thing that we will do, you may be familiar with the California Actuarial Advisory panel. One of you actuaries is on that. I sit on that as well. There's also a national version of these model funding policies.

CalPERS methods do not actually -- they don't look quite like what's in either the CAPP or the CCA document. But nevertheless, you can draw parallels. And I think that actually your graded amortization, while it doesn't strictly follow that model, it's helpful to show how it compares and contrasts. So we would use that as one of the benchmarks to compare your policies and procedures to.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. On to question number 3, Priya.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thanks for being us with this morning.

So as you noted when you perform an -- that your -- we're looking at -- for a five percent margin between the -- your results that you find and our actuarial staff's results. And you are -- if you find -- if you do arrive at such a margin, then -- or if anything

falls outside of that margin, you're required to reconcile the differences.

So what steps would your firm take to reconcile any such differences and what type of documentation would you provide to CalPERS actuarial staff.

MR. STROM: Well, yeah, I think what we would like to do is get some -- not only we'll receive all the documents and we'll program our valuation system the way we think that how the benefit provisions should work, looking at the assumptions as they're stated in the report, and then we will try to -- so we'll do a first run at coming up with how close we are. Lots of times we are within a five percent limit.

To the extent that we're not, one thing that we also like to do is receive some sample test life information for a handful of actives, a handful of inactive and retirees. So what happens is if we're outside of that range, like let's say we're matching everything very closely, but except for a death benefit we're 10 percent too high, then we would like to go through the test life information that we've received to see what's different from that information compared to how we're doing the calculation.

And a lot of times what happens is that there's something that wasn't properly -- not totally disclosed

that makes sense and then we can -- then now we know okay we know what to do now. We can bring our number down. Or we'll find something that was stated incorrectly in the valuation report that should -- that should be -- that they're doing right, but that the report needs to be changed a little bit. So we like to try to reconcile and communicate, if possible with the actuaries to bring down those tolerances.

And certainly, if something is outside of a five percent range, if it's a small dollar amount, it's not as big a deal as something like a retirement benefit. If we're -- if we're more than five percent different on a retirement benefit, that could be thousands of dollars per person, and that would be a pretty big issue.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. On to Bill for the next question.

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. When performing an actuarial parallel valuation of public agency plans, the contractor will be required to perform a parallel valuation of the 10 largest public agency plans, plus a minimum of 10 other public agency plans chosen by an acceptable random sample technique. What methodology would your firm use in selecting the sample?

MR. STROM: So I had written this up. And I remember this from the proposal, I remember writing this

in our proposal. What we would do is we would take obviously the 10 largest. So we would assign a listing of all the agencies. We'd assign a number from 1 to X. And then we would take out from that the 10 largest. The remaining ones we would use like a random number generated to pop out a number. And then we would do another random number.

If for some reason the same number comes up, we discard it and go back. So then we would pick the next 10 randomly from that. When we go back to do this portion again a couple years later, we would take off not only the top but ones that we had already done a couple years before and take those out of the bucket as well and then just draw random numbers from the remaining pool that's out there.

And I think that would give us a pretty good random sampling of just whatever the computer tells us is the random number is what we would go with.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. The next question belongs to J.J.

Push your button, please.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: If you identify areas in which methods, assumptions, procedures, or computations could be improved, but the impact of such change is on the liabilities and costs fall within the five percent

tolerance level, would you include the observations and recommendations in your report; and if not, why not; and if so, why?

MR. STROM: I'll start on this one, because I say the answer would be yes. We're very -- I like to go into these, and we've kind of trained our staff to go into these that we're going to find something wrong, no matter what -- how small it is. So we'll look really hard, very detailed, and we will -- a lot of things that we do find are refinements.

But we do note them in the report, but there is a hierarchy of what's a big ticket item. You know, in plan design terminology, we call these -- there's boulders, rocks, pebbles, and sand. So if it's a big ticket item, it gets a lot -- it gets brought out, and it's already probably discussed with everyone before -- long before the report comes out.

But there will be some little ticket items in there that would be just good refinements of the process or the calculations. One thing that we found for a plan that had a new tier of benefits a few years ago was that there was -- there was -- for new hires, that was post -- I think post-2011, there were -- there was something wrong with their benefit calculation. So the liability for the system was not off at all, because it was only affecting

people that -- like that had been hired in the past six months. But this was an item that it would grow to be a pretty big deal, had it not been pointed out and addressed.

So it was -- and the valuation year it wasn't a big deal, but over time if that mistake had been perpetuated, it would have -- when everyone was a new higher 15 years later, it would have been a much bigger deal that we were able to catch right away.

MR. ANGELO: And I think actually even within the question, there's sort of two areas. Matt has talked. He used the word wrong. You know, Matt has taught that when you're actually trying to come up with a number in the software, you know, what are the actual details of how those calculations are done?

There's also a more subjective consideration when you're talking about your funding policies and methods, not so much a computer code, but the policies that you adopt. There, I think, we would identify what are the things to consider, you know, what are the policy ramifications. It may be that we're not recommending a change. We just want to make sure that you're aware of what those things are.

And so there you might have a situation where we're not actually recommending a change, so there's no

actual cost impact per se, but we just want to make sure that you have a full understanding of sort of what you're doing and what your policies -- what they say explicitly, but also what their sort of hidden consequences might be from a policy perspective. So a little more subjective than what Matt was talking about.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you. We have one final question.

Rob.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Thank you. Have either of you, or your firm, ever done any work for an entity that expressed opposition to defined benefit pension plans?

MR. ANGELO: No. We are -- in fact, if anything, we are -- we are very much engaged in that discussion on -- I mean, I've done more DB/DC debates that you can count. Generally, you know, standing in -- you know, across from someone from the Reason Foundation, one of those folks.

Our investment consulting side, we do have a group that will -- that if you have a defined contribution plan, like a 457 Plan, they will assist in the operation of that and the investment policies that go with that.

But we are very, very careful -- you know, and especially in a battleground state like California, we're very, very

careful that, you know, supporting the operation of a DC plan that complements a defined benefit base retirement program, that's a service we will do.

But the moment it looks as though we are trying to encourage a defined contribution as an alternative to defined benefit, that's simply and area we don't go in.

In fact, we're fairly well known for carrying the torch for the defined benefit side of the equation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you and thank you very much for your presentation, gentlemen. We would ask you to leave the auditorium at this time.

MR. STROM: Thank you very much.

(Thereupon Segal left the auditorium.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. Does anybody need a break before we start talking about scores?

Everybody is okay?

All right. Good. So, you know, we're doing this process a little bit differently than we have in the past. And as I've been told, we can do it one of two ways. We can make individual motions for scores for the three firms or somebody could make an overall motion for scores for all three firms, and then we can sort of debate and try to work through it.

Beliz or Cheryl or Doug, anybody want to add to

that any sort of advice about the process?

Maybe Doug.

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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER HOFFNER: I would just make one quick comment. The subcommittee of the Performance, Comp and Talent Management Committee just went through a process very similar to this in the first part of this month, and Priya Mathur was on that Committee.

And the Committee then determined to do one motion for scoring across, and then second to that, and then deliberations and discussions ensued. I think that seemed to work fairly effectively. So that was just my two cents on that, but I'll let Priya maybe comment otherwise.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you, Doug.

So I will recognize Ms. Mathur.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Yeah, I do think that was a very effective process, and got us to a place where I think the entire committee felt very comfortable with the ultimate decision.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: All right. Well, then I would entertain a motion to get us started, if anybody has one.

Back to you, Priya.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: May I ask a question, first? I just want to clarify that the Committee

interview is 700 points, is that correct?

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CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: (Nods head.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Okay. Well, I first just want to say that I think these are all very high caliber firms. I think you brought to us three firms that anyone of them could do a very excellent job for Calpers.

However, given that, I still will, of course, award -- recommend some points. So for Committee interview points for Buck Consultants, I would give 600 points; for Cheiron, I would give 500 points; and for Segal Consulting, 550 points. That is my motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Second.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. We have a motion by Mathur and a --

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Can I hear those number again?

CHAIRPERSON LIND: The motion was 600 for Buck, 500 for Cheiron and 550 Segal. It was moved by Mathur and seconded by Feckner.

And now we're on to discussion. Mr. Slaton.

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Thank you Mr. Chair.

Actually, I had made my own notes on points and they were very similar to Ms. Mathur's points, so I'm going to speak in favor of the motion.

I do agree that all three firms are obviously

well qualified to do this work, but there are nuances, differences we saw, and that's the purpose of doing the interview process is so we can tease those out. And I just found that I think Buck Consultants steps out just a little ahead of the other firms in this particular case. So I'll be supporting the motion.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Mr. Jelincic.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: I actually put Segal ahead of Buck. And the fact that Segal had worked with Stockton I thought was really very positive, which means they're aware of a lot of the nuances in PERS. And I thought that was a real plus.

Buck, on the supplemental question, I thought they were actually somewhat evasive. I mean, they had failed to disclose a litigation. You know, they said well go look at our parent company. Well, you know, the parent company is really concerned with the parent company litigations.

And, you know, I really didn't get an answer on why they didn't disclose it or specifically what the cases that our staff found that they hadn't disclosed were. I can understand why they might not have wanted to talk about their legal strategy. But to identify what the cases were, I think was -- the failure to do so, I thought

was really disappointing.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Ms. Taylor.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: I agree that all three of them were really good. And I have never done this before, so I was really impressed with the caliber of the candidates. What I found -- I'm with J.J., I had thought Segal was the best. Based on their answers, that they seemed like they would be more in tune with us. They had some very nuanced answers that really answered to us more than I thought Buck did.

Buck was my second choice. I will agree I didn't like the answer to J.J.'s question about the lawsuit. I thought they avoided the question more than anything. And however, I really like the fact that Buck -- their folks are involved in developing standards for the actuarials. So on that part, I think that's awesome.

So if we end up with Buck, I'm fine with that as well, so -- but again, I had Segal Consulting as the best and Buck as the second.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. I don't have any other requests to speak. My take, I had Cheiron ranked number one.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON LIND: You know, I thought kind of the combination of the new faces and the, you know, plus

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    some experience. We had that discussion on, you know, the
    previous agenda item. But I thought they had the
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    strongest team here.
             So we do have a motion on the floor, which was --
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    I'll restate it -- from Ms. Mathur for 600 points for
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    Buck, 550 points for Segal, 500 points for Cheiron, is
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    that correct?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: That's correct.
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             CHAIRPERSON LIND: All right. So that motion is
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   before us.
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             All in favor say aye?
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             (Ayes.)
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             CHAIRPERSON LIND: Any opposed?
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             (No.)
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             CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. That motion carries.
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             We can invite the three companies back in the
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   room while staff adds up the points.
             Yeah, it will be a quick calculation.
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             But we do want to invite them in and then we'll
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20
   ask --
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: It took you that long,
   Kim?
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23
             (Laughter.)
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             CHAIRPERSON LIND: -- we'll ask -- according to
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   my notes, Beliz is going to give us the final scores.
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I guess they're going to let me read the results because they gave me the numbers. All right.

No, we're going to let Beliz do it. Okay. I'm just getting my own copy here. All right. Well, we invited the other firms back in. Yeah, I guess they maybe gone or whatever, but they'll get the news.

Okay. Let's just wait a couple minute. We'll let folks come back in.

Come on. Anywhere you want to sit is fine.

Okay. I would go ahead and turn this over to Beliz to read the total scoring results.

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I will now read the interview scores for each finalist in alphabetical order. Buck Consultants received 600 points for their interview score. Cheiron received 500 points for their interview score. Segal Consulting received 550 points for their interview score.

Combined with their preliminary total scores, Buck Consultants received a total score of 942 points. Cheiron received a total score of 787 points. Segal Consulting received a total score of 850 points.

Mr. Chair, the finalist with the highest total score is Buck Consultants.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Thank you very much, Beliz. So we now need a motion to make a full recommendation to

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    the Board, and I have some suggested language here.
             J.J. -- oh, I have Priya.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: That's fine.
                                                      That's
           J.J. can make the motion.
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    fine.
             CHAIRPERSON LIND: Great.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Just turn his mic on
7
    though.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: I move that the
9
    Committee recommend to the Board that the Board awards a
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    contract to Buck Consultants as the highest ranking
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    finalist, subject to final negotiations and satisfaction
    of all requirements, and direct staff to begin contract
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    negotiations for the contract with Buck Consultants.
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                                                           It's
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    staff -- if staff, in its discretion, concludes that
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    negotiations are unsuccessful, staff will begin contract
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   negotiations with Segal the next highest scoring finalist.
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             CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. Is there a second to
    that motion.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR:
                                        Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON LIND: Seconded by Mathur.
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             Any discussion?
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             Okay. All in favor say aye?
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             (Ayes.)
2.4
             CHAIRPERSON LIND: Any opposed?
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             Okay. That motion carries.
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I want to thank all three of the films for your presentations and we are on to the next agenda item.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. Yeah. I do need to remind all members of the Committee and finalists of the restricted contact policy under Government Code 20153, and the interviews are adjourned.

And we are on to Item number 6a. This is the Semi-Annual Enterprise Risk Management Plan Update.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

Chair. Cheryl Eason, Calpers staff. You have a presentation that I'll be giving you. You have copies in your handouts. And I just want to very quickly talk about the update on the enterprise risk domains overseen by the Risk and Audit Committee with the intent to inform the Committee on the staff's assessment for each of the risk and associated mitigation activities.

You'll recall that last month we had conversations at the various board committees on the risk domains relevant to their delegated authorities.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: Staff and committee members engaged in a dialogue related to the identified risks and resulting mitigation activities in

process. The feedback from these dialogues included the need to further highlight the alignment of the Committees' calendars with agenda items and reporting with the management of its respective risk domains.

And these conversations help to inform and enhance the recalibration of the enterprise risk management dashboard that I'll be presenting today.

We -- also with this Committee, I want to ensure that we review the compliance ethics risk summaries that are assigned to the Risk and Audit Committee. And then I will also touch on the changes to the dashboard as well as some of the steps going forward and some of the lights for the work that we're doing for 2016 around our risk assessments

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: So this slide 3 is just a snapshot of the assessment process. And I just want to highlight the -- where the circle, just to again reinforce that new to the process, and I think really a great enhancement to the process, was the discussion last month with the risks and the trends at each of the respective board committees. And that really added a dimension to the dashboard that I'll be presenting to you.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: This is the

enterprise risk report for the Risk and Audit Committee. And there are four domains specifically under this Committee's direct authority. They relate to the compliance and ethics. And as you can see, all four are based on staff's assessments and the discussions. There has been no change from May to November in either of the rankings or the trends, but that doesn't mean that there hasn't been work that's been going on in each of those areas.

And let me just highlight a few things that are currently the risk mitigation activities that are currently going on. So under the ethical conduct and standards, the ongoing mitigation strategies include the CalPERS ethics helpline, which provides confidential reporting through a third party. And ECOM provides ongoing oversight and monitoring of this process. And, of course, you get -- you receive quarterly reporting on the outcomes of that -- of those inquiries.

We also have mitigation strategies underway, further development of an initiative focused on compliance, education, training, and communications to be led by the ECOM area.

Fraud detection and prevention. The mitigation strategies include the development of an operating event management process. And what that process will do is

identify, triage, and correct potential incidence of non-compliance discovered during those day-to-day operations, which we believe help to ensure fraud detection and prevention.

There's also the laws, rules, and regulations, as well as policies and procedures. The -- they are related in that both these domains include ECOM's assumption of responsibility for the enterprise policy management and delegation of authority functions. What -- the work currently going on in this area is that ECOM has partnered with Human Resources and the Legal Office for input on the establishment of standards and a framework for lifecycle management around our processes and procedures that will include the process review, definitions, and oversight.

So you will be receiving an update at the March meeting from ECOM on all of the work on their semiannual plan that the Board approved earlier in the year.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: Just moving on to the 30 risks that are identified, the comprehensive view for the organization. You'll note that we have highlighted here the five top risks. They are the ones with the stars. And the two risks that have changed in ranking since the last report in June 2015, and you'll see that those are information security and business

continuity management. Those two risks have been raised. And I'll talk a little bit more about that on the next slide.

The -- we just wanted to point out that in these areas, the two elevated in both the strategic and operational -- in fact, I'll go to the next slide.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: So this gives you a -- just a summary of how we categorize the risks between strategic, operational, financial, and compliance and ethics. And I want to talk a little bit about an approach that we are undertaking right now to look at that slightly differently, and I'll just describe that to you.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: But let me just first go through what has changed since you've last seen the dashboard. So we have 28 of the risk domain levels, the levels themselves, have remained unchanged, as I mentioned. Two, the business continuity and the information security have been elevated. And the -- of the 30, we have 22 trend levels that have remained unchanged. We have four that have moved upward and four that have moved downward.

And I just want to point out that although we said four have moved upwards, the one that's missing there

is the participating employer hardship. So although the risk levels have not changed in those eight, we have indicated that there are some trending over the next six months that we believe, either environmentally operationally, that may cause those to be either upward or downward.

But I just want to point out the business continuity and information security, because I think that's a -- it's a lead in to the work that we're doing on some key changes around how we want to start to engage and look at risks. And it really came out of, as a result of, the work that the organization has done, as well as the conversations that we had last month with the Board.

We have this increased awareness in our environment when it comes to information security. And you've had presentations on our cybersecurity program. We hear every day on cyber attacks, national security threats. And that really focuses on those external environmental issues that in preparing for that and mitigating, it's really about being best prepared for that.

In business continuity, those also impact the ability for the organization to continue from a business perspective. And we also need to look at business continuity, not just from a information security

perspective, but of course we are sensitive to the fact that there are natural disasters as well that can lead to raising the risk level.

And so the difference that we see in our -- in the discussions that we've had internally and we'll bring back to the Board -- this Committee in March is that business continuity is really an operational risk. It is something that we should be prepared for and being able to do the due diligence in order to be able to ensure, if not avoid, at least certainly mitigate that risk.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: And I think that leads to the risk categories that we'll be looking at when we look at the -- when we do the review, and we do a deep dive of the risks from now until March when we come back with that review. And I wanted to just show you here that looking at the current risks -- and those risks may change as we look at them from these categories. But when you look at the strategic -- so if risks fall into the strategic area, which could be created by or affects business strategy decisions, then your objective in your mitigation is really to reduce the likelihood and impact the cost effectively of that.

Operationally, those risks are those ones that internally you would pay attention to, in terms of being

able to prevent or widely control what those risks are.

So again, your objective, when you look at mitigation

strategies, around operational risks would be to avoid or
eliminate those occurrence costs in a cost effective way.

So again, using that example, business continuity, I think we would look to business continuity as really more of an operational risk.

And then external, again using the example of the information security, those are more around external forces that could affect the ability for the organization overall to meet its strategic objectives. And your mitigation objective there is really to look at are you -- your initiatives to reduce the impact of cost effectiveness should that risk event occur. And, of course, we talk a great deal about a lot of the work that's being done within the cybersecurity area and the risk mitigation initiatives that we've taken on as part of -- as part of the -- our security -- information security roadmap, many of which are to really mitigate those external forces.

So I wanted to just give you a preview of that, because that is -- coming out of the discussions last month, and being able to have those discussions, we feel that that's -- aligns with a lot of the industry terminology, how we look at it, and I think a better

approach in terms of being able to now categorize and really enhance the risk mitigation initiatives that we'd be looking at.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: So we will continue to look at this and would welcome your feedback. We'd like to bring that back to you in March. We will continue to engage with our senior leadership as well as this Committee and other committees, in terms of assessing those risks. We take very seriously the comments about ensuring that we're aligning the various agenda items that we're bringing back to the Committee. So we definitely will be heightening the alignment there, and as well as ensuring that we have defined risks, looking at the categorization and putting forward the prioritization of resources and efforts.

And some of that, of course, you will also see as part of our budget process coming forward in the spring because we'll be doing a risk assessment, as well as part of that process.

So with that, I'd welcome any questions.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: We have a few.

Mr. Jelincic.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Well, thank you for the report. I have expressed concern about ICOR reporting

through investments. Part of the reassurance I keep getting is that, well, ECOM is going to be monitoring to make sure ICOR is doing its job. When I look at the analysis, I notice that that monitoring function is not listed there. That doesn't necessarily mean it stoped, but it's not listed, so it's -- I'm not sure, you know, the emphasis being put on it.

The other issue I'd like to raise is we have lots of different units within different programs who are looking at compliance.

And ICOR pops up because it's probably the most visible. But at some point, when you do this report, I'd like to see what other units we have that are focusing on compliance and risk within each of the programs, and again some more expansion on how ECOM is, in fact, monitoring to make sure that they do their job.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: Thank you very much. We have on the agenda for March there's the semiannual enterprise compliance plan that we'll be coming back with. And we can certainly incorporate that as part of the review that we'll be giving the Committee in March.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Mr. Slaton.

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And this is a subject we talked about during the

briefing, the differences between, and you've alluded to this, between information security risk, and business continuity risk.

And the information security is essentially an external risk that is going to be probably elevated as long as we're all here. I don't know how we're ever going to get that to a green. If we get it to green, I'd be worried that we're missing something.

But the business continuity is under our control. Obviously, it's external forces, and it could overwhelm us at some point, but a lot of that preparation is under our control. So here we are in Sacramento, California with predictions of El Niño this year. That's just one particular risk of significant rainfall that will hit this region.

And so that's one where I, for one member of the Committee, am not totally comfortable with the next time talking about this is March on that particular issue, just because I think it's something we need to -- when that gets to orange, I get very nervous. So I would ask you and the Chair what can we do to track this a little bit sooner on that particular item.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Maybe you could do at least a progress -- you know, a mini progress report along the way, Ms. Eason.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: Yes, we'd be happy to do that. And I think just to speak to the reason for the elevation, I think there's a lot of good mitigation work that's going on, a lot of planning. I think the -- where the organization is focused is really on the alignment of each of the individual business continuity plans and recognizing, through -- probably through tabletop type of exercises and reviewing the perhaps, we need to be able to bring those closer together.

So it was really an awareness from the staff to say -- I think very much align to your comments, Mr.

Slaton, that really a plan isn't going to work. It needs to work more than just on paper. It needs to work when the event actually happens, but --

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: So here's just a follow-up question. And Matt, this might be something that you might have to opine on. Some elements of this work around the issue of security as well. And so briefings on this, can that be in closed session and -- or what does it have to encompass in order to be appropriate for a closed session?

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Well, if we're starting to address security issues, such as the ones about -- that surround information technology, and the like, and we're

talking about specific threats and how our planned response to those threats, those can be in closed session.

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Would that be -- include potential threats, not actual threats?

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Yes

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Okay.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: I'm not sure that that though is what this business continuity risk arena is really getting at, is it?

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Well, I -- before you answer, I would just suggest that given the news of what happened in Paris that there potentially could be some consideration of issues of threats that we might not normally look at, but that we might want to include.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Fair enough.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: Yeah, I would agree. I think obviously it's not only natural disasters, as I mentioned, but it's also -- it's also security risks that could potentially cause the business to -- from a continuity perspective to be impaired. So I think we -- it certainly would be part of what we address in our business continuity plans as well.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Okay. Well, security risk, potential security risks is absolutely something that we can review in closed session.

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Well, it sounds like the two of you would collaborate on what would be appropriate.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Yes, absolutely.

COMMITTEE MEMBER SLATON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Ms. Mathur.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

So clearly when you're thinking about how to mitigate some of these risks, part of the equation is what is the cost to mitigate? And you have to make -- the execute team, the Board has to make a sort of prudent decision about -- or a judgment call about what -- how much is it worth to spending in order to mitigate a given risk.

Is there a formalized process within the staff -- I know the staff is doing a lot around risk mitigation and consideration of the risks, but is there a formalized process for evaluating that cost-benefit analysis, or is it more of a sort of just discussion based judgment call?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: I would say certainly there's discussion, but I would say we've also -- there has been more a formalization of that within our business planning process. So one of the -- in looking at the initiatives as we start to plan for the next fiscal year and into the two-year plan, one of the

assessments that we do is from a risk assessment perspective.

So, I mean, the -- I guess the most obvious would be looking at our security roadmap and determining whether or not there are additional mitigation initiatives we should be taking on. That's certainly then, based on that, is costed out from a budget perspective, and then included both as an initiative and the costs associated with those initiatives.

So we are doing more work in that area in terms of not only identifying what initiatives help to mitigate risk, but what are the costs associated with that -- with those initiatives as well.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: And is there a role that this Committee or other committees or the Board, as a whole, should be playing in -- I mean, obviously a lot of this is sort of at the operational level, so staff -- but is there a role for this Committee or the Board as a whole to be playing in making those judgment calls or those determinations?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER EASON: I think -- and one of the improvements that we've made to the agenda items is to have to include both the risks within -- to identify what those risks are within each of the agenda items, but also any financial implications and -- as well

as budget implications. And I think that is a -- that is certainly a way for each Committee to be able to look at that when those agenda items come forward to determine whether or not we've really addressed that adequately within each of the agenda items, which I think then really helps to roll up into that broader discussion that we have around risks that we've now implemented based on last month's discussion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Mr. Jelincic.

VICE CHAIRPERSON JELINCIC: And Bill, El Niño could put us under 20 feet of water. But even without that, that dike breaks, we're under 15 feet of water, and I'm not sure it makes a significant difference.

CHAIRPERSON LIND: Okay. On that note, under summary of Committee direction, I've got two items. One is we're looking for a proposal around the RFP process for outside auditor that includes someway to mitigate the advantage of the incumbent. I think that was the one direction. And the second is that we're looking for a progress report or reports, prior to the full March report, on security, business continuity, possibly in closed session. Does that pretty much sum it up for everybody?

Okay. I don't see any requests to speak from the

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